New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Bruce King, *Governor*
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HIGHLIGHTS - August 1991

...New Mexico unemployment rate dropped half of a point to 6.8 percent this August, from 7.3 percent in July. A jobless rate decline in both July and August is normal as June new entrants either find work or quit looking for employment.

...The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also declined in August from 6.7 to 6.5 percent.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 1,600 jobs in August according to preliminary estimates based on employer survey.

...New Mexico's nonfarm employment in August was estimated at 579,900, an increase of 5,800 jobs or 1.0 percent from August of last year.

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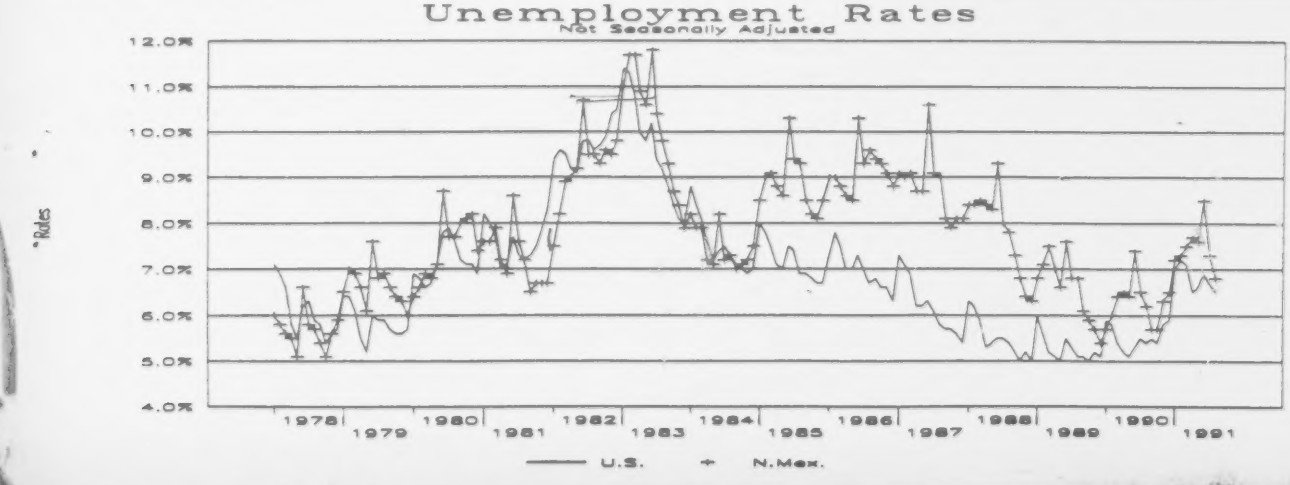

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped half of a point to 6.8 percent this August, from 7.3 percent in July. A jobless rate decline in both July and August is normal as June new entrants either find work or quit looking for employment. One year ago New Mexico unemployment stood at 6.2 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also declined in August, from 6.7 to 6.5 percent. Unemployment in New Mexico has been up on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. The number of unemployed New Mexicans increased by 12.4 percent since last August, but the rate of increase continues to slow since peaking at 28.4 percent in January.

Two supplementary tables (on pages 4 & 5) are provided on average annual pay by state for 1989 and 1990. New Mexico ranked 43rd out of the fifty states and the District of Columbia by level of average annual pay for 1989 and 1990. The rate of increase of average annual pay in New Mexico was ranked 48th (at 3.6%) between 1989 and 1990. Average annual pay by industrial sector in 1990 was $31,415 in mining, $27,927 in transportation, communication & public utilities, $22,780 in manufacturing, $22,228 in wholesale trade, $20,410 in finance, insurance & real estate, $19,692 in services, $18,503 in construction, and $11,032 in retail trade. Average annual pay in government was $22,029 in 1990.

According to Unemployment Insurance administrative data, 12,347 New Mexicans were receiving U.I. benefits in August 1991, up from 9,423 in August 1990. The insured unemployed made up 25.2 percent of total unemployment in August, the same percentage as in July. Statewide, new claims for U.I. have fallen off a bit, and were 5,198 in August 1991, down from 5,687 in July 1991 but up from 4,358 in August 1990. 1,085 U.I. benefit recipients exhausted their benefits in August, down from 1,201 in July. Exhaustees numbered 739 in August 1990 and 1,083 in August 1989.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes annual average data from the Current Population Survey on various salient aspects of employment, one of which is part-time employment. The state ranking by proportion of part-time to full-time employment is heavily influenced by each state's industrial composition, because the various industrial sectors vary in their percentage of part-time workers. New Mexico employment is concentrated in the trade and service sectors, which typically have a high proportion of part-time workers. A ranking of states by proportion of part-time to full-time employment, presented on page 6, shows that New Mexico ranks relatively high at twelfth (25 percent) for 1990 and seventh (26.2 percent) for 1989.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug. 1991	July 1991	Aug. 1990	July 1991	Aug. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	717,200	728,800	703,700	-11,600	+13,500
Employment	668,300	675,500	660,200	-7,200	+8,100
Unemployment	48,900	53,300	43,500	-4,400	+5,400
Rate	6.8%	7.3%	6.2%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate fell by three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.3 percent in August 1991, only one tenth of a percentage point higher than a year ago. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 500 more than one year ago, an increase of only 3.6 percent. The rate of increase in unemployment on a year-to-year basis has dropped from nearly 40 percent in January 1991 to its current rate and the trend toward a slowdown in unemployment increases is solidifying in the Albuquerque MSA. The unemployment increase in the Albuquerque MSA over August of 1990 (3.6%) was well below that of the state (12.4%), and also below the Santa Fe MSA (13.6%) and Las Cruces MSA (7.7%) percentage increases.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are broadly consistent with total unemployment estimates, as the number of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was higher than last year, up from 3,484 to 3,745 (+7.5 percent). The rate of over-the-year increase was fifteen percent last month. New U.I. claims in August 1991 were down 8.3 percent (to 1,601 claims) compared to August 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in August, for a rise of 2,700 or 1.1 percent. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991. Albuquerque industrial sectors showing annual growth were the services sector (+2,200), notably business (+1,100) and health (+1,100) services, and the government sector (+1,300). Decreases in other sectors offset much of the government and services sector increases.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug. 1991	July 1991	Aug. 1990	July 1991	Aug. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	270,000	273,500	266,800	-3,500	+3,200
Employment	255,700	258,100	253,000	-2,400	+2,700
Unemployment	14,300	15,400	13,800	-1,100	+,500
Rate	5.3%	5.6%	5.2%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,900	661,800	61,100	8.5%
JUL.	728,800	675,500	53,300	7.3%
AUG.	717,200	668,300	48,900	6.8%
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-11,600	-7,200	-4,400	-0.5
YEAR AGO	13,500	8,100	5,400	0.6
2 YRS. AGO	12,700	11,600	1,100	0.0
3 YRS. AGO	19,500	25,100	-5,600	-1.0
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1.6%	-1.1%	-8.3%	
YEAR AGO	1.9%	1.2%	12.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.8%	3.9%	-10.3%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.	127,327	118,751	8,576	6.7%
AUG.	126,097	117,859	8,237	6.5%
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1,230	-892	-339	-0.2
YEAR AGO	85	-1,315	1,400	1.1
2 YRS. AGO	653	-1,233	1,885	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	2,701	1,122	1,578	1.1
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1.0%	-0.8%	-4.0%	
YEAR AGO	0.1%	-1.1%	20.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	0.5%	-1.0%	29.7%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.2%	1.0%	23.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989 (Highest to Lowest)

STATE	1990 RANKING	1990 ANN. PAY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	$33,717
ALASKA	2	29,946
CONNECTICUT	3	28,995
NEW YORK	4	28,873
NEW JERSEY	5	28,449
MASSACHUSETTS	6	26,689
CALIFORNIA	7	26,180
MICHIGAN	8	25,376
ILLINIOS	9	25,312
MARYLAND	10	24,730
DELAWARE	11	24,423
PENNSYLVANIA	12	23,457
HAWAII	13	23,167
MINNESOTA	14	23,126
COLORADO	15	22,908
OHIO	16	22,843
VIRGINIA	17	22,750
TEXAS	18	22,700
WASHINGTON	19	22,646
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	22,609
RHODE ISLAND	21	22,388
NEVADA	22	22,358
GEORGIA	23	22,114
MISSOURI	24	21,716
INDIANA	25	21,699
ARIZONA	26	21,443
OREGON	27	21,332
WISCONSIN	28	21,101
FLORIDA	29	21,032
WEST VIRGINIA	30	20,715
LOUISIANA	31	20,646
TENNESSEE	32	20,611
VERMONT	33	20,532
ALABAMA	34	20,468
OKLAHOMA	35	20,288
KANSAS	36	20,238
NORTH CAROLINA	37	20,220
MAINE	38	20,154
UTAH	39	20,074
WYOMING	40	20,049
KENTUCKY	41	19,947
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	19,669
NEW MEXICO	43	19,347
IOWA	44	19,224
IDAHO	45	18,991
NEBRASKA	46	18,577
ARKANSAS	47	18,204
MONTANA	48	17,895
MISSISSIPPI	49	17,718
NORTH DAKOTA	50	17,626
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	16,430

STATE	1989 RANKING	1989 ANN. PAY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	$32,106
ALASKA	2	29,704
CONNECTICUT	3	27,500
NEW YORK	4	27,303
NEW JERSEY	5	26,780
MASSACHUSETTS	6	25,233
CALIFORNIA	7	24,917
MICHIGAN	8	24,767
ILLINIOS	9	24,212
MARYLAND	10	23,469
DELAWARE	11	23,268
PENNSYLVANIA	12	22,313
MINNESOTA	13	22,155
OHIO	14	21,986
COLORADO	15	21,940
VIRGINIA	16	21,882
TEXAS	17	21,740
HAWAII	18	21,624
WASHINGTON	19	21,617
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	21,553
NEVADA	21	21,333
RHODE ISLAND	22	21,128
GEORGIA	23	21,072
INDIANA	24	20,931
MISSOURI	25	20,900
ARIZONA	26	20,809
OREGON	27	20,303
WISCONSIN	28	20,204
FLORIDA	29	20,072
WEST VIRGINIA	30	19,788
LOUISIANA	31	19,750
TENNESSEE	32	19,712
ALABAMA	33	19,593
OKLAHOMA	34	19,533
VERMONT	35	19,497
KANSAS	36	19,475
UTAH	37	19,362
NORTH CAROLINA	38	19,321
WYOMING	39	19,230
MAINE	40	19,202
KENTUCKY	41	19,001
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	18,797
NEW MEXICO	43	18,667
IOWA	44	18,420
IDAHO	45	18,146
NEBRASKA	46	17,690
ARKANSAS	47	17,418
MONTANA	48	17,224
MISSISSIPPI	49	17,047
NORTH DAKOTA	50	16,932
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	15,810

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989 AND PERCENT CHANGE IN PAY

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percent Change

STATE	RANKING	% CHANGE	1990	1989	CHANGE
HAWAII	1	7.1%	$23,167	$21,624	$1,543
NEW JERSEY	2	6.2%	28,449	26,780	1,669
RHODE ISLAND	3	6.0%	22,388	21,128	1,260
MASSACHUSETTS	4	5.8%	26,689	25,233	1,456
NEW YORK	4	5.8%	28,873	27,303	1,570
CONNECTICUT	6	5.4%	28,995	27,500	1,495
MARYLAND	6	5.4%	24,730	23,469	1,261
VERMONT	8	5.3%	20,532	19,497	1,035
PENNSYLVANIA	9	5.1%	23,457	22,313	1,144
CALIFORNIA	9	5.1%	26,180	24,917	1,263
OREGON	9	5.1%	21,332	20,303	1,029
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12	5.0%	33,717	32,106	1,611
NEBRASKA	12	5.0%	18,577	17,690	887
KENTUCKY	12	5.0%	19,947	19,001	946
DELAWARE	12	5.0%	24,423	23,268	1,155
MAINE	12	5.0%	20,154	19,202	952
GEORGIA	17	4.9%	22,114	21,072	1,042
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	4.9%	22,609	21,553	1,056
NEVADA	19	4.8%	22,358	21,333	1,025
FLORIDA	19	4.8%	21,032	20,072	960
WASHINGTON	19	4.8%	22,646	21,617	1,029
WEST VIRGINIA	22	4.7%	20,715	19,788	927
IDAHO	22	4.7%	18,991	18,146	845
NORTH CAROLINA	22	4.7%	20,220	19,321	899
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	4.6%	19,669	18,797	872
TENNESSEE	25	4.6%	20,611	19,712	899
ILLINOIS	27	4.5%	25,312	24,212	1,100
LOUISIANA	27	4.5%	20,646	19,750	896
ARKANSAS	27	4.5%	18,204	17,418	786
ALABAMA	27	4.5%	20,468	19,593	875
WISCONSIN	31	4.4%	21,101	20,204	897
TEXAS	31	4.4%	22,700	21,740	960
COLORADO	31	4.4%	22,908	21,940	968
MINNESOTA	31	4.4%	23,126	22,155	971
IOWA	31	4.4%	19,224	18,420	804
WYOMING	36	4.3%	20,049	19,230	819
NORTH DAKOTA	37	4.1%	17,626	16,932	694
VIRGINIA	38	4.0%	22,750	21,882	868
MISSISSIPPI	39	3.9%	17,718	17,047	671
SOUTH DAKOTA	39	3.9%	16,430	15,810	620
KANSAS	39	3.9%	20,238	19,475	763
MISSOURI	39	3.9%	21,716	20,900	816
OHIO	39	3.9%	22,843	21,986	857
MONTANA	39	3.9%	17,895	17,224	671
OKLAHOMA	39	3.9%	20,288	19,533	755
UTAH	46	3.7%	20,074	19,362	712
INDIANA	46	3.7%	21,699	20,931	768
NEW MEXICO	48	3.6%	19,347	18,667	680
ARIZONA	49	3.0%	21,443	20,809	634
MICHIGAN	50	2.5%	25,376	24,767	609
ALASKA	51	0.8%	29,946	29,704	242

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

1990 & 1989 EMPLOYMENT PART-TIME AS A PROPORTION OF FULL-TIME, BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)
Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	1990 RANKING	1990 RATE
MONTANA	1	29.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	2	29.3%
UTAH	3	28.3%
WISCONSIN	4	27.7%
MINNESOTA	5	26.8%
MAINE	6	26.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	26.3%
IOWA	8	26.1%
WYOMING	9	25.9%
VERMONT	10	25.6%
RHODE ISLAND	11	25.3%
NEW MEXICO	12	25.0%
NEBRASKA	13	24.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	14	24.6%
MICHIGAN	15	24.5%
OREGON	16	24.3%
IDAHO	17	23.5%
OHIO	18	23.4%
COLORADO	19	22.5%
KANSAS	20	22.2%
WASHINGTON	21	21.9%
CONNECTICUT	21	21.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	23	21.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	21.7%
ARIZONA	25	21.4%
KENTUCKY	26	21.0%
OKLAHOMA	27	20.9%
INDIANA	28	20.8%
ILLINIOS	29	20.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	20.4%
CALIFORNIA	31	19.5%
LOUISIANA	32	19.4%
MISSOURI	33	19.3%
ARKANSAS	34	19.1%
ALASKA	35	18.9%
FLORIDA	36	18.7%
NEW YORK	37	18.4%
TEXAS	38	18.2%
HAWAII	39	17.8%
NEW JERSEY	40	17.6%
VIRGINIA	41	17.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	17.4%
MARYLAND	43	17.3%
MISSISSIPPI	44	17.1%
TENNESSEE	44	17.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	17.0%
ALABAMA	47	16.6%
DELAWARE	48	15.9%
GEORGIA	49	15.8%
NEVADA	50	13.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	12.1%

STATE	1989 RANKING	1989 RATE
NORTH DAKOTA	1	28.9%
MINNESOTA	2	28.8%
MONTANA	3	28.3%
UTAH	4	27.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	27.2%
WISCONSIN	6	27.1%
NEW MEXICO	7	26.2%
IOWA	8	26.1%
IDAHO	9	25.4%
RHODE ISLAND	9	25.4%
WYOMING	11	25.1%
MICHIGAN	12	24.4%
NEBRASKA	13	24.1%
MAINE	14	23.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	23.6%
OHIO	15	23.6%
WASHINGTON	17	22.9%
KENTUCKY	18	22.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	19	22.5%
VERMONT	20	22.3%
CONNECTICUT	21	22.2%
OREGON	22	22.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	21.7%
KANSAS	24	21.6%
INDIANA	25	21.2%
ALASKA	26	21.0%
ILLINIOS	26	21.0%
COLORADO	28	20.9%
MISSOURI	29	20.7%
OKLAHOMA	30	20.5%
LOUISIANA	31	20.4%
ARIZONA	32	20.1%
CALIFORNIA	32	20.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	19.7%
ARKANSAS	35	19.3%
HAWAII	36	18.8%
TEXAS	36	18.8%
MISSISSIPPI	38	18.4%
MARYLAND	38	18.4%
NEW YORK	40	18.3%
TENNESSEE	41	18.0%
VIRGINIA	42	17.6%
FLORIDA	42	17.6%
NEW JERSEY	44	17.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	17.5%
ALABAMA	46	16.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	16.6%
GEORGIA	48	16.3%
DELAWARE	49	14.8%
NEVADA	50	14.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	12.8%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

(PREL.) JULY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1991 RANKING	JULY 1991 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.1%
MISSISSIPPI	2	9.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	9.4%
MICHIGAN	4	8.6%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.2%
FLORIDA	6	8.1%
CALIFORNIA	7	8.0%
LOUISIANA	8	7.9%
ARKANSAS	8	7.9%
KENTUCKY	10	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	11	7.3%
ALABAMA	11	7.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.3%
MAINE	14	7.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	7.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	6.9%
NEW YORK	16	6.9%
CONNECTICUT	18	6.8%
TEXAS	18	6.8%
TENNESSEE	20	6.7%
ALASKA	20	6.7%
MISSOURI	22	6.6%
NEW JERSEY	23	6.5%
VERMONT	23	6.5%
ILLINIOS	23	6.5%
DELAWARE	26	6.4%
OHIO	27	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	28	6.2%
MONTANA	29	6.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	6.0%
VIRGINIA	30	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	5.9%
WASHINGTON	32	5.9%
INDIANA	34	5.7%
OREGON	35	5.6%
NEVADA	35	5.6%
MARYLAND	37	5.5%
ARIZONA	37	5.5%
GEORGIA	39	5.4%
IDAHO	39	5.4%
UTAH	41	5.2%
WISCONSIN	42	4.7%
KANSAS	43	4.5%
COLORADO	43	4.5%
MINNESOTA	45	4.4%
IOWA	46	4.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	3.9%
WYOMING	48	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.2%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	50	2.8%

STATE	REVISED 1990 RANKING	JULY 1990 RATE
MISSISSIPPI	1	8.0%
MICHIGAN	2	7.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	7.5%
ALABAMA	4	7.2%
RHODE ISLAND	4	7.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	7.2%
ARKANSAS	4	7.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	8	6.5%
NEW MEXICO	8	6.5%
LOUISIANA	10	6.4%
ILLINIOS	11	6.3%
TEXAS	11	6.3%
FLORIDA	13	6.1%
MISSOURI	14	6.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	6.0%
ARIZONA	14	6.0%
IDAHO	17	5.7%
CALIFORNIA	17	5.7%
GEORGIA	19	5.6%
OREGON	19	5.6%
DELAWARE	21	5.5%
NEW YORK	22	5.2%
CONNECTICUT	22	5.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	22	5.2%
KENTUCKY	22	5.2%
TENNESSEE	26	5.1%
NEW JERSEY	26	5.1%
ALASKA	26	5.1%
OHIO	26	5.1%
COLORADO	30	5.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	30	5.0%
MONTANA	30	5.0%
INDIANA	30	5.0%
MARYLAND	30	5.0%
MINNESOTA	35	4.9%
NEVADA	36	4.8%
OKLAHOMA	37	4.7%
MAINE	37	4.7%
VERMONT	39	4.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	4.5%
WASHINGTON	41	4.4%
KANSAS	42	4.3%
VIRGINIA	43	4.2%
UTAH	44	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	4.0%
IOWA	45	4.0%
WYOMING	47	3.9%
WISCONSIN	48	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.6%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.3%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1991				REVISED JULY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	717,248	668,322	48,926	6.8%	728,817	675,498	53,319	7.3%	-11,569	-7,176	-4,393	-1.6%	-1.1%	-8.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,944	255,667	14,277	5.3%	273,437	258,073	15,364	5.6%	-3,493	-2,406	-1,087	-1.3%	-0.9%	-7.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	58,333	54,103	4,230	7.3%	59,550	54,581	4,969	8.3%	-1,217	-478	-739	-2.0%	-0.9%	-14.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,311	70,789	2,522	3.4%	75,119	72,174	2,945	3.9%	-1,808	-1,385	-423	-2.4%	-1.9%	-14.4%
Catron	1,228	1,126	102	8.3%	1,267	1,151	116	9.2%	-39	-25	-14	-3.1%	-2.2%	-12.1%
Chaves	24,895	22,071	2,824	11.3%	25,140	22,294	2,846	11.3%	-245	-223	-22	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.8%
Cibola	8,718	7,630	1,088	12.5%	8,763	7,538	1,225	14.0%	-45	92	-137	-0.5%	1.2%	-11.2%
Colfax	6,786	6,391	395	5.8%	6,949	6,481	468	6.7%	-163	-90	-73	-2.3%	-1.4%	-15.6%
Curry	17,189	16,118	1,071	6.2%	17,477	16,276	1,201	6.9%	-288	-158	-130	-1.6%	-1.0%	-10.8%
De Baca	1,018	927	91	8.9%	1,025	924	101	9.9%	-7	3	-10	-0.7%	0.3%	-9.9%
Eddy	20,786	19,150	1,636	7.9%	20,909	19,372	1,537	7.4%	-123	-222	99	-0.6%	-1.1%	6.4%
Grant	10,657	9,725	932	8.7%	10,839	9,844	995	9.2%	-182	-119	-63	-1.7%	-1.2%	-6.3%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,534	163	9.6%	1,734	1,558	176	10.1%	-37	-24	-13	-2.1%	-1.5%	-7.4%
Harding	370	318	52	14.1%	375	322	53	14.1%	-5	-4	-1	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.9%
Hidalgo	2,823	2,664	159	5.6%	2,796	2,686	110	3.9%	27	-22	49	1.0%	-0.8%	44.5%
Lea	22,354	21,070	1,284	5.7%	22,691	21,275	1,416	6.2%	-337	-205	-132	-1.5%	-1.0%	-9.3%
Lincoln	7,015	6,713	302	4.3%	7,219	6,826	393	5.4%	-204	-113	-91	-2.8%	-1.7%	-23.2%
Luna	6,338	5,432	906	14.3%	6,314	5,341	973	15.4%	24	91	-67	0.4%	1.7%	-6.9%
McKinley	18,239	16,394	1,845	10.1%	18,505	16,461	2,044	11.0%	-266	-67	-199	-1.4%	-0.4%	-9.7%
Mora	1,252	967	285	22.8%	1,287	1,004	283	22.0%	-35	-37	2	-2.7%	-3.7%	0.7%
Otero	19,332	17,646	1,686	8.7%	19,363	17,617	1,746	9.0%	-31	29	-60	-0.2%	0.2%	-3.4%
Quay	4,724	4,422	302	6.4%	4,759	4,458	301	6.3%	-35	-36	1	-0.7%	-0.8%	0.3%
Rio Arriba	13,401	11,683	1,718	12.8%	13,901	11,999	1,902	13.7%	-500	-316	-184	-3.6%	-2.6%	-9.7%
Roosevelt	7,165	6,839	326	4.5%	7,326	7,010	316	4.3%	-161	-171	10	-2.2%	-2.4%	3.2%
Sandoval	31,644	29,702	1,942	6.1%	32,466	30,266	2,200	6.8%	-822	-564	-258	-2.5%	-1.9%	-11.7%
San Juan	36,021	32,089	3,932	10.9%	36,772	32,336	4,436	12.1%	-751	-247	-504	-2.0%	-0.8%	-11.4%
San Miguel	9,802	8,842	960	9.8%	9,906	8,931	975	9.8%	-104	-89	-15	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.5%
Sierra	2,853	2,690	163	5.7%	2,974	2,774	200	6.7%	-121	-84	-37	-4.1%	-3.0%	-18.5%
Socorro	6,064	5,625	439	7.2%	6,165	5,667	498	8.1%	-101	-42	-59	-1.6%	-0.7%	-11.8%
Taos	10,737	9,292	1,445	13.5%	11,074	9,377	1,697	15.3%	-337	-85	-252	-3.0%	-0.9%	-14.8%
Torrance	4,011	3,694	317	7.9%	4,072	3,723	349	8.6%	-61	-29	-32	-1.5%	-0.8%	-9.2%
Union	2,090	2,001	89	4.3%	2,084	2,016	68	3.3%	6	-15	21	0.3%	-0.7%	30.9%
Valencia	16,451	15,008	1,443	8.8%	16,559	15,143	1,416	8.6%	-108	-135	27	-0.7%	-0.9%	1.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1991				REVISED AUGUST 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	717,248	668,322	48,926	6.8%	703,610	660,159	43,451	6.2%	13,638	8,163	5,475	1.9%	1.2%	12.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,944	255,667	14,277	5.3%	266,758	252,997	13,761	5.2%	3,186	2,670	516	1.2%	1.1%	3.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	58,333	54,103	4,230	7.3%	58,925	54,979	3,946	6.7%	-592	-876	284	-1.0%	-1.6%	7.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,311	70,789	2,522	3.4%	72,994	70,758	2,236	3.1%	317	31	286	0.4%	0.0%	12.8%
Catron	1,228	1,126	102	8.3%	1,245	1,097	148	11.9%	-17	29	-46	-1.4%	2.6%	-31.1%
Chaves	24,895	22,071	2,824	11.3%	23,181	21,945	1,236	5.3%	1,714	126	1,588	7.4%	0.6%	128.5%
Cibola	8,718	7,630	1,088	12.5%	8,573	7,530	1,043	12.2%	145	100	45	1.7%	1.3%	4.3%
Colfax	6,786	6,391	395	5.8%	6,889	6,466	423	6.1%	-103	-75	-28	-1.5%	-1.2%	-6.6%
Curry	17,189	16,118	1,071	6.2%	16,199	15,139	1,060	6.5%	990	979	11	6.1%	6.5%	1.0%
De Baca	1,018	927	91	8.9%	932	870	62	6.7%	86	57	29	9.2%	6.6%	46.8%
Eddy	20,786	19,150	1,636	7.9%	20,128	18,735	1,393	6.9%	658	415	243	3.3%	2.2%	17.4%
Grant	10,657	9,725	932	8.7%	10,466	9,606	860	8.2%	191	119	72	1.8%	1.2%	8.4%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,534	163	9.6%	1,654	1,474	180	10.9%	43	60	-17	2.6%	4.1%	-9.4%
Harding	370	318	52	14.1%	312	271	41	13.1%	58	47	11	18.6%	17.3%	26.8%
Hidalgo	2,823	2,664	159	5.6%	2,811	2,629	182	6.5%	12	35	-23	0.4%	1.3%	-12.6%
Lea	22,354	21,070	1,284	5.7%	21,398	20,209	1,189	5.6%	956	861	95	4.5%	4.3%	8.0%
Lincoln	7,015	6,713	302	4.3%	6,956	6,703	253	3.6%	59	10	49	0.8%	0.1%	19.4%
Luna	6,338	5,432	906	14.3%	6,164	5,495	669	10.9%	174	-63	237	2.8%	-1.1%	35.4%
McKinley	18,239	16,394	1,845	10.1%	18,318	16,526	1,792	9.8%	-79	-132	53	-0.4%	-0.8%	3.0%
Mora	1,252	967	285	22.8%	1,104	896	208	18.8%	148	71	77	13.4%	7.9%	37.0%
Otero	19,332	17,646	1,686	8.7%	18,769	17,469	1,300	6.9%	563	177	386	3.0%	1.0%	29.7%
Quay	4,724	4,422	302	6.4%	4,598	4,323	275	6.0%	126	99	27	2.7%	2.3%	9.8%
Rio Arriba	13,401	11,683	1,718	12.8%	13,143	11,587	1,556	11.8%	258	96	162	2.0%	0.8%	10.4%
Roosevelt	7,165	6,839	326	4.5%	6,606	6,301	305	4.6%	559	538	21	8.5%	8.5%	6.9%
Sandoval	31,644	29,702	1,942	6.1%	29,769	28,031	1,738	5.8%	1,875	1,671	204	6.3%	6.0%	11.7%
San Juan	36,021	32,089	3,932	10.9%	34,537	31,471	3,066	8.9%	1,484	618	866	4.3%	2.0%	28.2%
San Miguel	9,802	8,842	960	9.8%	9,713	8,808	905	9.3%	89	34	55	0.9%	0.4%	6.1%
Sierra	2,853	2,690	163	5.7%	2,742	2,626	116	4.2%	111	64	47	4.0%	2.4%	40.5%
Socorro	6,064	5,625	439	7.2%	5,941	5,542	399	6.7%	123	83	40	2.1%	1.5%	10.0%
Taos	10,737	9,292	1,445	13.5%	10,680	9,298	1,382	12.9%	57	-6	63	0.5%	-0.1%	4.6%
Torrance	4,011	3,694	317	7.9%	3,773	3,492	281	7.4%	238	202	36	6.3%	5.8%	12.8%
Union	2,090	2,001	89	4.3%	1,862	1,776	86	4.6%	228	225	3	12.2%	12.7%	3.5%
Valencia	16,451	15,008	1,443	8.8%	16,470	15,110	1,360	8.3%	-19	-102	83	-0.1%	-0.7%	6.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 1,600 jobs in August according to preliminary estimates based on employer survey. All major industry groups lost employment or at best held steady, with the exception of manufacturing which added jobs because of seasonal hiring in the food processing industry. Construction lost employment during August, which runs counter to the normal summertime trend of moderate increases. Similarly, employment in trade, which usually increases somewhat in August, showed no change this year. Services and government both lost jobs; however, this is fairly normal both with respect to occurrence and magnitude. Mining and transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) also lost a small number of jobs, while finance, Insurance & real estate (FIRE) posted no job movement during the month.

New Mexico's nonfarm employment in August was estimated at 579,900, an increase of 5,800 jobs or 1.0 percent from August of last year. Major contributors to this growth were government and services, along with smaller increases in trade and mining. Health, personal, and social services were the driving forces behind the employment gain in services. Similarly, job growth in general merchandise and furniture & home furnishing stores accounted for the bulk of the trade job growth over the last year. Mining employment came in 500 higher than one year ago, as growth in oil and coal offset a small decline in metal mining.

The two major groups experiencing annual job losses are again manufacturing and construction. The manufacturing loss of 1,400 jobs was largely the result of a layoff in late spring by Transportation Manufacturing Corporation, a bus maker in the Roswell area. The weak performance of construction this August has again pushed the over-the-year change to the minus side after four consecutive months of growth.

For an historical perspective, New Mexico's nonfarm employment growth, on an annual basis, most recently peaked at 3.7 percent in December of 1989. It then gradually fell to its lowest level of .7 percent in December of 1990, and for the last ten months it has fluctuated around the 1 percent range. Interestingly enough, even at this slow rate of growth, New Mexico still ranks in the top fifteen in the country (see page 13 for nonfarm employment growth rankings).

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Nonfarm employment in the Albuquerque area declined by 400 jobs in August, according to preliminary employer survey-based estimates. This was a relatively weak performance for August, since employment has nearly always risen in previous July-August intervals. Historically, the August upturn in jobs has occurred across the entire spectrum of industrial divisions. This August, only trade showed positive movement; and that gain was modest by historical standards. Manufacturing usually adds jobs in August, or at least holds steady. This year the sector lost 200 jobs; the expected seasonal gain in food processing was not sufficient to offset cutbacks in stone, clay, & glass, transportation equipment, electronic equipment, printing & publishing, lumber & wood, and rubber & plastics. Job losses in the special trade subsector pulled construction downward by 100 jobs; construction usually posts August gains of from one to three hundred. Services also has recorded August increases more often than not; this year, seasonal losses in social services, engineering services, and educational services overwhelmed solid gains in business services and health services. Likewise in government, the completion of the summer youth jobs program subtracted more jobs than were added by the start-up of the fall semester in state supported higher education.

On an over-the-year basis, the August position appears more favorable; there are now 2,200 more jobs than there were one year ago, representing a gain of just under one percent. Most notable among year-to-year comparisons this month is that construction is now even with the year ago level, thereby breaking a string of 17 consecutive months of year over year deficits (since February 1990 showed a gain over February 1989). It should be recalled that construction suffered a major job decline last August as the downtown convention center, hotel, and office building projects were completed. This is the reason year-to-year parity has been achieved in spite of a relatively poor August performance. The weak August showing in manufacturing caused that division's year over year deficit to worsen significantly (from -800 in July to -1,200 now). In closing, an optimistic observation may be offered: finance, insurance, and real estate broke into positive territory (+100) for the first time in more than three years (since March 1988 showed an increase over March 1987).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM AUG 1991	REVISED JUL 1991	REVISED AUG 1990	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1991	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	579,900	581,500	574,100	-1,600	5,800
GOODS PRODUCING	89,100	89,300	90,100	-200	-1,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	490,800	492,200	484,000	-1,400	6,800
MINING	15,900	16,100	15,400	-200	500
Metal Mining	2,000	2,100	2,100	-100	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,600	9,700	9,200	-100	400
CONSTRUCTION	30,700	31,000	30,800	-300	-100
MANUFACTURING	42,500	42,200	43,900	300	-1,400
DURABLE GOODS	28,600	28,900	29,800	-300	-1,200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,800	2,800	-100	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,500	6,400	-100	0
Transportation Equipment	4,400	4,400	5,600	0	-1,200
Other Durable Goods	12,600	12,700	12,400	-100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,900	13,300	14,100	600	-200
Food & Kindred Products	4,700	4,000	4,700	700	0
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,000	28,100	27,900	-100	100
TRANSPORTATION	13,300	13,400	13,200	-100	100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,300	7,100	0	200
Other Transportation	4,400	4,500	4,400	-100	0
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,700	14,700	0	0
Communication	6,200	6,200	6,300	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,500	8,400	0	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	140,100	140,100	139,700	0	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,600	24,900	24,700	-300	-100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,500	14,400	-300	-200
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	115,500	115,200	115,000	300	500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,200	13,000	12,900	200	300
Food Stores	15,800	15,900	16,200	-100	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,700	14,600	14,400	100	300
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,700	4,600	4,600	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	44,800	44,600	44,400	200	400
Miscellaneous Retail	12,800	12,900	12,900	-100	-100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,400	28,400	28,300	0	100
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,400	0	0
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,900	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
SERVICES	151,600	152,000	149,100	-400	2,500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,000	12,900	13,200	100	-200
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
Business Services	23,600	23,500	23,400	100	200
Health Services	36,000	35,900	34,400	100	1,600
Legal Services	4,900	5,000	4,800	-100	100
Educational Services	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	100
Social Services	9,000	9,300	8,700	-300	300
Membership Organizations	12,100	12,300	12,000	-200	100
Engineering & Management Services	24,500	24,700	24,500	-200	0
Other Services	18,100	18,100	18,100	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	144,700	145,600	141,000	-900	3,700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,200	33,400	32,400	-200	800
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	111,500	112,200	108,600	-700	2,900
State Government 2/	49,700	49,000	47,700	700	2,000
Universities	19,500	18,800	18,700	700	800
Local Government	61,800	63,200	60,900	-1,400	900
Schools	35,400	36,000	34,800	-600	600

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM AUG 1991	REVISED JUL 1991	REVISED AUG 1990	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1991	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	247,700	248,100	245,500	-400	2,200
GOODS PRODUCING	33,400	33,700	34,600	-300	-1,200
SERVICE PRODUCING	214,300	214,400	210,900	-100	3,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	13,000	13,100	13,000	-100	0
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,600	21,600	-200	-1,200
Durable Goods	14,300	14,600	15,100	-300	-800
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,000	6,500	100	-400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,400	12,300	0	100
Transportation	6,700	6,700	6,600	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,200	61,000	61,500	200	-300
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,300	14,500	-200	-400
Durable Goods	9,100	9,300	9,500	-200	-400
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	47,100	46,700	47,000	400	100
General Merchandise Stores	5,100	5,000	5,300	100	-200
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,200	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,700	19,400	19,000	300	700
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,900	13,800	0	100
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
SERVICES	77,500	77,700	75,300	-200	2,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	15,200	14,800	14,100	400	1,100
Health Services	17,900	17,800	16,800	100	1,100
Social Services	3,900	4,100	3,700	-200	200
Membership Organizations	3,400	3,400	3,500	0	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,700	17,000	17,100	-300	-400
Other Services	13,700	13,900	13,400	-200	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49,300	49,400	48,000	-100	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,100	14,100	13,900	0	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35,200	35,300	34,100	-100	1,100
State Government 2/	13,100	12,100	12,500	1,000	600
Local Government	22,100	23,200	21,600	-1,100	500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM AUG 1991	REVISED JUL 1991	REVISED AUG 1990	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1991	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,100	42,250	42,150	-150	-50
GOODS PRODUCING	5,650	5,500	5,800	150	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING	36,450	36,750	36,350	-300	100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,200	2,100	2,300	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,400	3,500	50	-50
Durable Goods	1,450	1,450	1,550	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	2,000	1,950	1,950	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,450	1,400	1,500	50	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,150	9,250	50	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,250	8,200	8,300	50	-50
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,100	1,150	1,200	-50	-100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,300	8,200	7,900	100	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15,900	16,400	16,100	-500	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	11,200	11,700	11,400	-500	-200
State Government	5,400	5,500	6,100	-100	-700
Local Government	5,800	6,200	5,300	-400	500

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM AUG 1991	REVISED JUL 1991	REVISED AUG 1990	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1991	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	62,550	62,750	62,150	-200	400
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,250	5,300	50	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,250	57,500	56,850	-250	400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,300	3,400	100	0
MANUFACTURING	1,900	1,950	1,900	-50	0
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	700	650	-50	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,850	12,700	12,450	150	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	11,750	11,600	11,350	150	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,000	1,050	50	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,300	5,200	4,900	100	400
Other Retail Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
SERVICES	17,200	17,300	17,100	-100	100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Health Services	4,000	4,000	3,700	0	300
Other Services	10,800	10,900	11,000	-100	-200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23,800	24,100	24,000	-300	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,000	22,300	22,200	-300	-200
State Government 3/	17,800	18,000	17,900	-200	-100
Local Government	4,200	4,300	4,300	-100	-100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990
MINING	$552.90	$606.15	$568.10	42.4	45.0	43.7	13.04	13.47	13.00
CONSTRUCTION	$418.50	$429.71	$442.38	38.5	39.1	40.4	10.87	10.99	10.95
MANUFACTURING	$367.72	$364.03	$361.20	40.1	39.4	40.0	9.17	9.48	9.03
Durable Goods	$405.41	$382.36	$392.79	41.2	38.7	42.1	9.84	9.88	9.33
Nondurable Goods	$298.34	$324.32	$294.41	38.2	37.8	35.6	7.81	8.58	8.27
COMMUNICATIONS	$428.78	$427.42	$655.30	36.9	36.1	44.7	11.62	11.84	14.66
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$625.35	$599.63	$646.81	43.7	42.8	45.2	14.31	14.01	14.31
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$224.23	$223.08	$220.50	31.1	31.2	31.5	7.21	7.15	7.00
Wholesale Trade	$347.26	$343.36	$349.50	37.3	37.0	35.7	9.31	9.28	9.79
Retail Trade	$199.36	$198.90	$194.95	29.8	30.0	30.7	6.69	6.63	6.35
BANKING	$256.60	$258.63	$242.95	36.5	37.0	36.1	7.03	6.99	6.73
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990
MANUFACTURING	$396.17	$388.27	$361.27	40.8	39.7	39.7	9.71	9.78	9.10
Durable Goods	$445.84	$430.54	$403.19	42.3	41.2	41.1	10.54	10.45	9.81
Nondurable Goods	$306.71	$307.65	$276.00	38.1	36.8	36.8	8.05	8.36	7.50

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

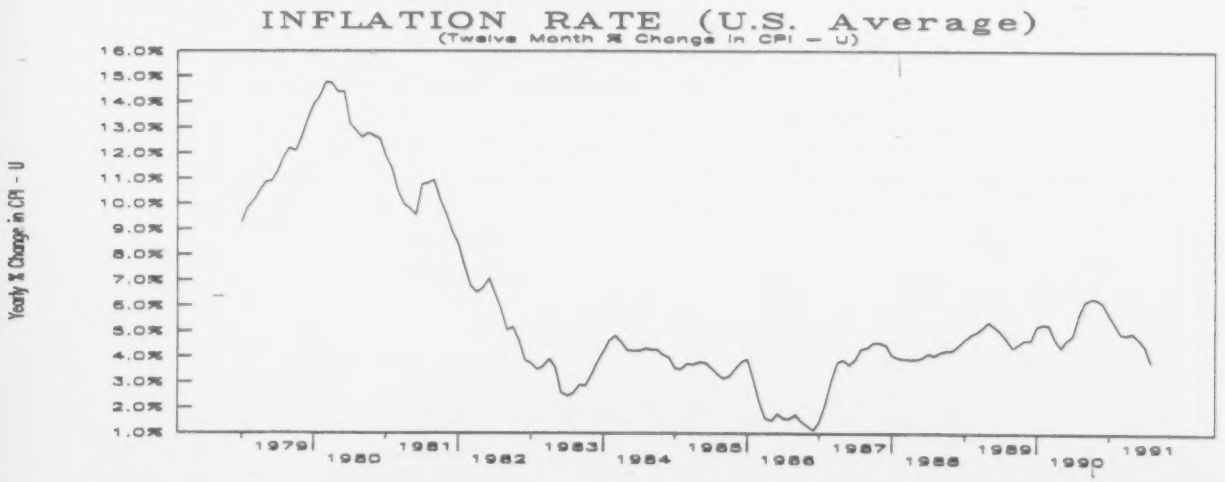
Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	PERCENT CHANGE Jul '91-Aug '91	PERCENT CHANGE Aug '90-Aug '91
CPI-U	136.6	136.2	131.6	0.3%	3.8%
CPI-W	134.6	134.3	129.9	0.2%	3.6%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

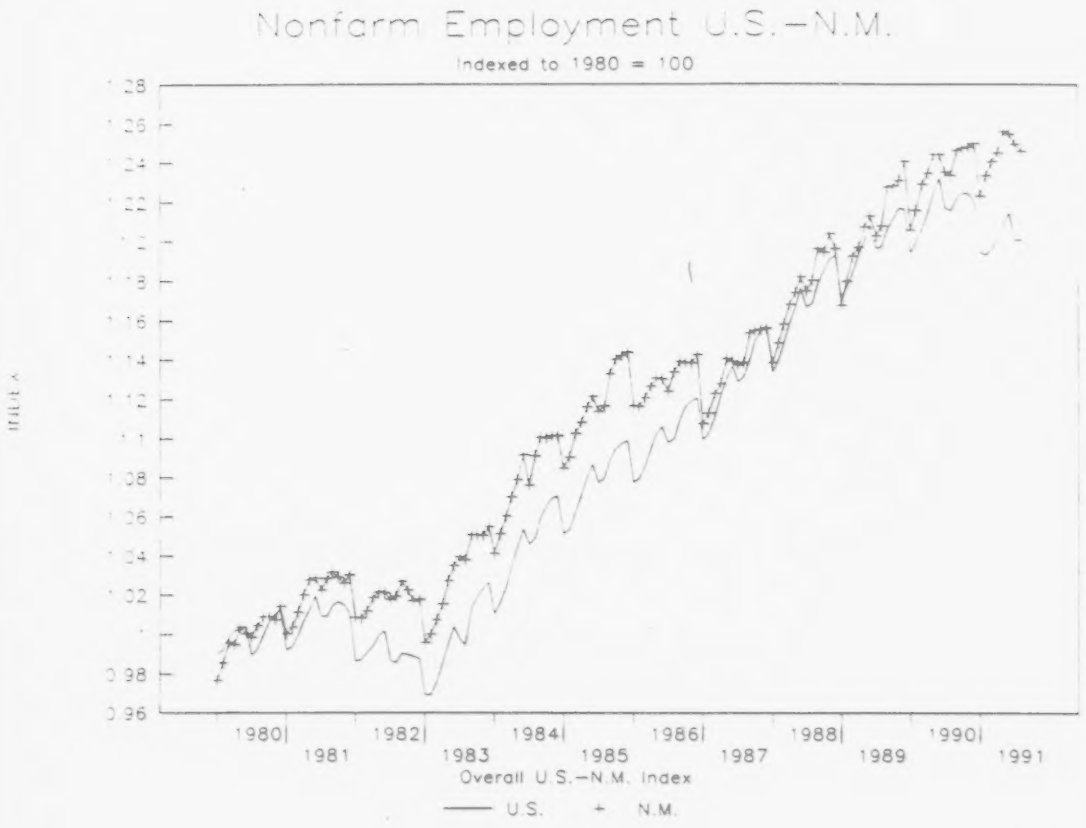


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

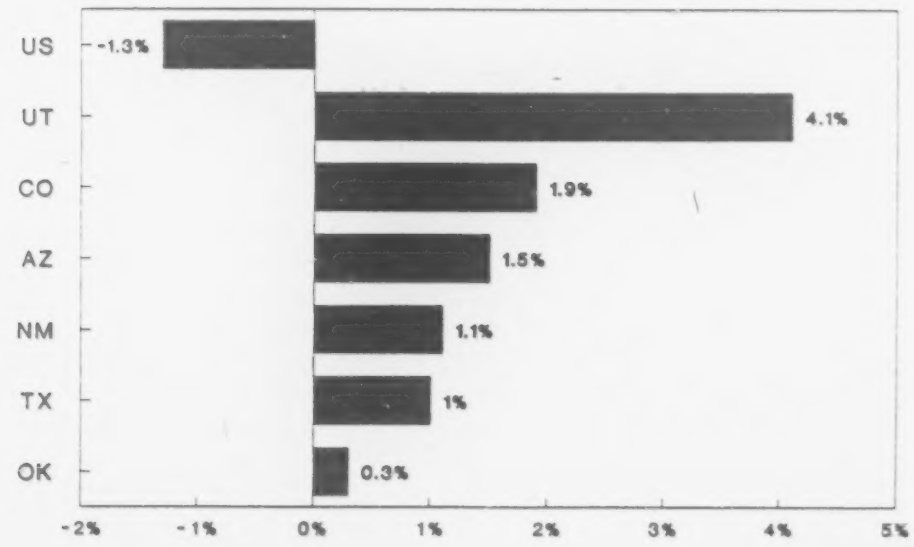
- By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	JULY '91 RANKING	(PREL.) JULY 1991	JULY 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	763.4	727.5	35.9	4.9%
UTAH	2	746.3	716.7	29.6	4.1%
IDAHO	3	401.5	386.5	15.0	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	300.3	292.3	8.0	2.7%
ARKANSAS	4	947.8	922.6	25.2	2.7%
COLORADO	6	1,545.2	1,515.9	29.3	1.9%
ARIZONA	7	1,480.8	1,458.6	22.2	1.5%
NEVADA	7	637.4	628.1	9.3	1.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	7	269.7	265.8	3.9	1.5%
OREGON	10	1,265.3	1,247.6	17.7	1.4%
HAWAII	11	534.9	528.2	6.7	1.3%
NEW MEXICO	12	581.4	574.9	6.5	1.1%
KANSAS	12	1,083.4	1,071.8	11.6	1.1%
TEXAS	14	7,098.0	7,029.8	68.2	1.0%
WYOMING	15	205.6	203.8	1.8	0.9%
LOUISIANA	15	1,613.4	1,599.3	14.1	0.9%
MONTANA	17	302.7	300.2	2.5	0.8%
WASHINGTON	17	2,182.6	2,164.7	17.9	0.8%
ALASKA	19	258.4	256.9	1.5	0.6%
MINNESOTA	20	2,144.7	2,133.9	10.8	0.5%
IOWA	21	1,226.1	1,221.1	5.0	0.4%
OHIO	21	4,930.7	4,912.3	18.4	0.4%
ILLINOIS	23	5,292.4	5,274.3	18.1	0.3%
OKLAHOMA	23	1,184.0	1,180.1	3.9	0.3%
MISSISSIPPI	23	936.3	933.5	2.8	0.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	1,548.3	1,543.9	4.4	0.3%
KENTUCKY	27	1,478.3	1,474.8	3.5	0.2%
WISCONSIN	27	2,297.9	2,294.0	3.9	0.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	29	636.9	636.3	0.6	0.1%
ALABAMA	30	1,638.5	1,642.9	-4.4	-0.3%
INDIANA	31	2,518.1	2,530.0	-11.9	-0.5%
DELAWARE	32	346.7	349.2	-2.5	-0.7%
CALIFORNIA	32	12,775.1	12,868.7	-93.6	-0.7%
MISSOURI	34	2,318.3	2,339.0	-20.7	-0.9%
TENNESSEE	35	2,174.3	2,196.3	-22.0	-1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	5,119.4	5,177.3	-57.9	-1.1%
FLORIDA	37	5,284.8	5,353.2	-68.4	-1.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	3,064.6	3,104.8	-40.2	-1.3%
MARYLAND	39	2,158.8	2,193.6	-34.8	-1.6%
VIRGINIA	40	2,856.8	2,905.4	-48.6	-1.7%
GEORGIA	41	2,953.9	3,005.9	-52.0	-1.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42	687.1	699.9	-12.8	-1.8%
NEW YORK	43	8,038.5	8,219.0	-180.5	-2.2%
CONNECTICUT	44	1,596.2	1,633.6	-37.4	-2.3%
MICHIGAN	45	3,843.7	3,956.5	-112.8	-2.9%
NEW JERSEY	46	3,585.6	3,698.7	-113.1	-3.1%
RHODE ISLAND	47	428.3	443.1	-14.8	-3.3%
VERMONT	48	246.6	255.5	-8.9	-3.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	483.3	506.0	-22.7	-4.5%
MAINE	50	517.7	542.7	-25.0	-4.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,806.8	2,964.4	-157.6	-5.3%

1/ Numbers are in thousands



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
JULY 1990 TO (PREL.) JULY 1991



AUGUST 1991 NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On September 6, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that total employment fell by 300,000 in August. The unemployment rate held steady in August at 6.8 percent after falling two-tenths of a point in July. The unemployment rate for adult men was 6.5 percent, for adult women the rate was 5.7 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was 19.0 percent. The August unemployment rate for Blacks was up by half of a point to 12.3 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by four-tenths of a point to 9.9 percent. The rate for Whites was down a tenth of a point to 6.1 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 296,000 in July to 116.416 million, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the strength of demand for labor, was down by two-tenths of a point to 61.3 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has dropped by one and two-tenths points over the last year. The civilian labor force (124.904 million) was up by 199,000 or 0.16 percent over last August, while the labor force participation rate (65.7 percent) was down three-tenths of a point over the month and by half of a point over the year.

The median duration of unemployment was 7.2 weeks in August - this measure has increased by two and one-tenths weeks from August 1990. 2.396 million (or 28.6 percent of the total) unemployed workers -the "long-term unemployed - had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in August 1991, compared to 1.568 million and 22.7 percent in August 1990. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.4 percent in August, up by six and four-tenths percentage points from last August. Job losers totaled 4.665 million in August 1991, as compared to 883,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.112 million) and new entrants (762,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 981,000 in the second quarter of 1991, a decrease of 16,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 100,000 over the same quarter last year. The number of such workers showed a much greater rise over the course of the 1981-82 recession.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 34,000 to 108.846 million in August, following a revised July decrease of 73,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.314 million or -1.2 percent since last August, with the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up, by 35,000 jobs over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer were 1.9 percent of the labor force in August, unchanged from that in July. Job losers are still 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force, unchanged from the July level, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.5 percent (up, by two-tenths of a point from July) of the labor force 25 years of age and over. Unemployed full-time jobseekers were 6.5 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month, unchanged from 6.5 percent last month and 6.6 percent in June. A variant rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in August, unchanged from July. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account, was 10.0 percent in the second quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the first quarter and 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	AUGUST 1991	JULY 1991	AUGUST 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1991	NET CHANGE FROM AUGUST 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,198	5,687	4,358	-489	840
Continued Claims	53,675	61,655	42,657	-7,980	11,018
# Insured Unemployed *	12,347	13,434	9,423	-1,087	2,924
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.5	1.9		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,307	2,839	1,862	-532	445
Final Payments	1,085	1,201	739	-116	346
Weeks Compensated	43,914	50,087	34,354	-6,173	9,560
Net Benefit Payments	$5,933,249	$6,647,663	$4,370,720	-$714,414	$1,562,529
Average Weekly Check	$135.11	$132.72	$127.23	$2.39	$7.88

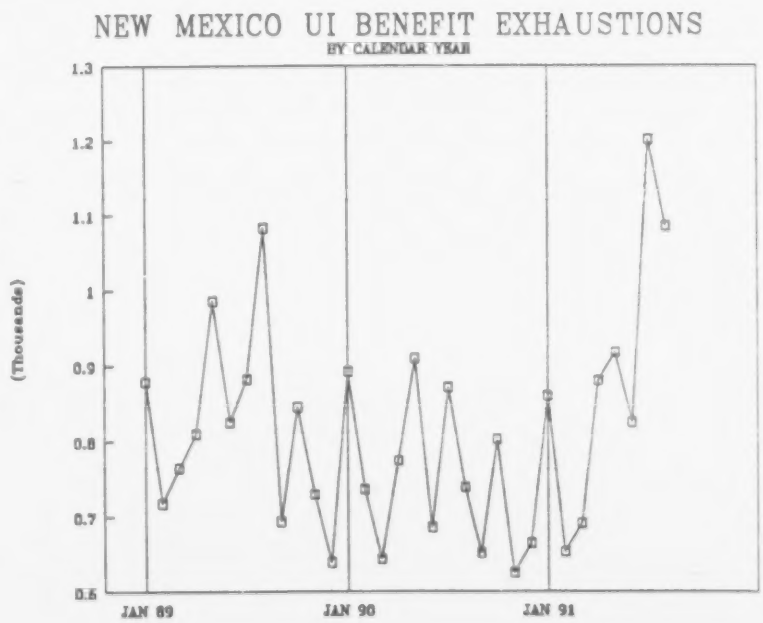
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Unemployment Insurance claims filed during August totalled 5,198, a decline of almost 500 or 8.6 percent from July's total of 5,687 but higher by 840 or 19.3 from the August 1990 total of 4,358. In recent months, the over-the-year comparison of initial claims has shown a definite trend toward fewer claims, indicating that the NM economic downturn may have bottomed-out. The number of insured unemployed per week and the insured unemployment rate also posted declines during August, reflecting the increase in benefit exhaustees in July and continued summer employment in construction and tourist related industries.

The amount of benefits paid totalled $5.9 million during August, a decline of $714,000 or 11 percent from July but an over-the-year increase of $1.6 million or 36 percent. The average weekly benefit amount rose to $135.11, an increase of $2.39 from the July 1991 average and $7.88 from the August 1990 average. Benefit exhaustions fell by 346 claims, a decline of 10 percent from the previous month but an increase of 47 percent over last year.

New Mexico UI Benefit Exhaustions

	1989	1990	1991
JAN	879	892	860
FEB	717	736	653
MAR	764	643	691
APR	809	774	880
MAY	986	909	917
JUN	825	685	825
JUL	882	871	1,201
AUG	1,083	739	1,085
SEP	693	651	
OCT	845	802	
NOV	729	625	
DEC	638	664	



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The 1990 update of a report entitled **"The Social and Economic Impact of the Department of Energy on the State of New Mexico"** has been prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy and New Mexico State University. The report estimates that about 13.6 percent of all economic activity in New Mexico in 1990 originated with the Department of Energy (DOE). According to the report, the DOE provided $2.59 billion in funding for its New Mexico operations in federal fiscal year 1990. The money went to its state offices and contractors, including grants, community assistance and expenditures by out-of-state DOE offices. The report considered the direct and indirect effects of the agency's funding of Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Albuquerque Operations Office at Kirtland Air Force Base, the Waste Isolation Pilot Project near Carlsbad and other smaller sites. Indirect and induced effects of the $2.59 billion were calculated at $8.31 billion. The study states that DOE's economic activity represented one out of every $7 worth of total economic activity in the sate for the fiscal year that ended September 30, 1990, while direct spending amounted to $1.84 billion. The study also estimates that more than one out of every nine jobs in the state - 11.6 percent of New Mexico employment - was directly or indirectly related to the DOE.

The **Bank of New Mexico Holding Company** has completed the merger of its three banks, creating one bank with $164.1 million in assets and 13 offices in Albuquerque and northeastern New Mexico. The merger makes The Bank of New Mexico the first bank to take advantage of a change in state law allowing banks to establish branches outside of their home counties.

Goodwill Industries of New Mexico has been awarded a grant of $144,696 from the state Department of Health's Developmental Disabilities Division. $65,770 of the grant will be used to assist severely disabled people with the transition from supported employment to community jobs, and $78,926 will be used to provide job placement for developmentally disabled ex-offenders.

New Mexico's hotel occupancy rate in the first quarter of 1991 increased by two and a half points, to 60.9 percent, over the first quarter of 1990. This was the largest percentage increase in the United States, according to the Denver office of Pannell Kerr Foster, a national accounting and consulting firm.

The **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** has awarded New Mexico more than $2.5 million for its Leaking Underground Storage Tank program and trust fund. The money will allow the state Environment Department to investigate and clean up the contaminated sites. The $1.4 million trust fund award will give the state an emergency response capability in the event that people must be evacuated or need fresh water because of a leaking underground tank. The state will contribute $185,000 to the trust fund and program.

There were 4,479 bankruptcies filed in the state of New Mexico in the twelve months ending June 30, 1991, according to the **American Bankruptcy Institute**. The prior twelve month period had seen 3,964 bankruptcies filed.

Lumber production in New Mexico fell from 247,000 metric feet in 1989 to 208,000 in 1990, according to the **1990 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry** published by the Western Wood Products Association. The estimated wholesale value of the lumber production also fell, from $71.9 million to $58 million. New Mexico Department of Labor estimates show that employment in the lumber and wood products industry remained at 2,600 in 1990, the same as in 1989.

Alamogordo Area

Custom Welding of Alamogordo has been awarded a $500,000 contract from the U.S. Air Force at Holloman Air Force Base to build 1,400 wooden boxes that will be used to hold tents.

Albuquerque Area

The **DePuy** company of Warsaw, Indiana announced in early September that it had acquired Albuquerque-based **Rotek Corp.** for an undisclosed price. The acquisition of the Albuquerque company, which manufactures infection control products, is expected to create 50 to 100 new jobs annually during the next two years. Rotek has supplied DePuy with a line of products to sterilize medical equipment and supplies for the last ten years and DePuy became Rotek's largest single customer. Rotek now has 40 employees and company officials said that the new jobs would require semiskilled labor, mainly in the areas of assembly, sewing and plastic molding operations. Although some new employees have been hired, it will take up to two years to fill all of the new positions.

Fast 1-Hour Foto closed its store in Winrock Center in mid-August, leaving the photo-finishing firm with two outlets left in Albuquerque. At one time one of the largest photo-finishing firms in the Southwest, with 101 outlets in four states, Fast Foto has been operating under bankruptcy

court protection since September 1990. Over the past six months, the Phoenix-based company has closed 69 of its stores, including 11 of its 13 Albuquerque outlets.

The opening of the new **Lovelace** hospital on Albuquerque's north side earlier this month created 140 jobs, according to Lovelace officials. New Mexicans were hired for 85 of these jobs. The jobs included doctors, nurses, medical technicians and support staff. The $12.5 million outpatient hospital was designed and built by New Mexico businesses. Lovelace now employs more than 2,800 people in Albuquerque.

The **Baxter Healthcare Corp.** accounts payable processing facility in Albuquerque will add about 50 employees by the end of 1991, bringing total employment to 300.

The **Holiday Inn Midtown** on Menaul Blvd. NE in Albuquerque will undergo a $3 million renovation beginning in December 1991, according to company officials. The work will continue through March 1992 in the 360-room hotel and will involve landscaping the parking lot and updating lounges, restaurants and rooms.

Prufrock Restaurants of Dallas is opening one of its Black-eyed Pea restaurants in Albuquerque. The 5,000-square-foot facility will seat 189.

Bueno Foods of Albuquerque will expand production and add almost 80 full- and part-time jobs over the next two years. The expansion has depended on the renovation of sewer and drainage lines around the company's South Valley facility. The federal Economic Development Administration has awarded the City of Albuquerque $400,000 to relocate sewer and drainage lines to permit the expansion. Bueno Foods will contribute about $93,000 and the city will provide another $730,000 for the project. The relocation of the sewer and drainage lines will also allow other businesses to expand or relocate in the area. Bueno Foods manufactures, processes and distributes New Mexican and Mexican food products. The company now employs about 140 people and will add another 25 full-time and 52 part-time jobs within two years, and 40 full-time and 76 part-time jobs over the next five years.

The **Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute** in Albuquerque is planning a $45 million renovation and expansion that should make the Institute a community college by 1993 and double enrollment by the end of the decade. The Institute operates under the Bureau of Indian Affairs and offers vocational training to Indian students from across the United States.

Albuquerque Academy has created the non-profit High Desert Investment Corp. to develop single-family housing on the bulk of a 1,000-acre tract east of the Academy at the base of the Sandia Mountains. A master plan for the development will be worked up over the next two years.

Building permits for single family dwellings in Albuquerque were up by 29.6 percent in July, compared with July 1990, according to statistics released by the City of Albuquerque. Compared with June 1991, however, the number of permits was down 13.2 percent. There were 105 single-family permits issued in July, 24 more than the 82 issued during the same month last year but 16 less than were issued in June. The valuation of July permits for single-family homes was up 38.6 percent to $10.3 million, compared with $7.4 million in July 1990.

Clovis Area:

The 43-bed **Buena Vista Retirement Center** nursing home has opened in Clovis with about 20 employees.

Espanola Area:

The **Economic Development Administration** of the U.S. Department of Commerce has awarded a $600,000 grant to the city of Espanola for renovation work and construction of the Plaza de Espanola. The funding will allow the City of Espanola to continue ongoing work on the Plaza, which will commemorate the Spanish colonization of New Mexico. The Plaza will also serve to commemorate the cultures that have existed in the area for hundreds of years. In addition to a museum, The Plaza will contain space for various commercial enterprises and will serve as a place to hold cultural celebrations. According to Espanola city officials, the $600,000 grant will be used to fund ongoing development at the site. Ground breaking celebrations for the Plaza were held in August 1990.

Gallup Area:

According to a final environmental impact statement from the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**, Gallup and surrounding McKinley County communities could directly lose 305 people and about 150 related workers when Fort Wingate Army Depot closes on Sept. 30, 1995. The Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closing and Realignment Act would force the closing of the Depot, which is located about 10 miles east of Gallup. The closed depot would reduce area employment by 93 civilian and two military jobs, which is an annual $2 million in total regional wages and salaries, according to the Army study.

Las Cruces Area:

Employment at the **White Sands Missile Range** will probably decline gradually over the next few years as the Department of Defense scales down operations, according to the resource management director at the Range. The base hopes to avoid laying off employees, but some civilian contract employees may be released if contracts for range work are canceled. About 4,000 civilians at White Sands work at contract employment in a wide variety of jobs, including scientists, engineers, janitors, and groundskeepers. Another 4,500, earning $144 million annually, work directly

for the Range. Anticipating a reduced operating budget, the base has frozen civilian hiring, except for the most crucial jobs, to avoid having to lay off employees. The size of the military force at White Sands, about 1,000 enlisted men and women, continues to increase slightly as personnel continue to filter back from the Middle East.

The **New Mexico Border Development Authority** plans to float at least $50 million in revenue bonds in the spring of 1992 to begin building an industrial transfer facility for trucks, trains and aircraft between the United States and Mexico. The facility would cost about $220 million and would operate as a public facility that would generate revenues through leases with private firms.

Las Vegas Area:

The **San Miguel County Commission** has voted to approve a Native American Preparatory Program designed for 150 students initially, with expansion to a capacity of 300 students. The Native American Preparatory High School will be located on 635 acres of the Los Trigos Ranch near Rowe. The school is scheduled to open in 1994.

Los Lunas Area:

Four Star Builders Inc. is working on the 35-unit first phase Los Lentes Meadows, a 134-home development in Los Lunas. The two to four-bedroom homes will sell for around $68,000.

Roswell Area:

KOAT-TV, Channel 7 of Albuquerque is opening a 10-person bureau in Roswell, according to an announcement by the KOAT management. KOAT, an ABC affiliate, becomes the third of the Albuquerque-based network affiliates to operate a news facility in the southeastern portion of the state. Already there are KBIM, sister station of Albuquerque's KGGM-TV, and NBC affiliate KOB-R, operated by Albuquerque's KOB-TV.

Transportation Manufacturing Corp., Roswell's largest employer, announced in mid-August that it will temporarily lay off 250 workers. The 250 employees will be out of work for up to six months. In a related development, two of TMC's four Roswell plants shut down from August 19 through September 3, idling hundreds of workers. Earlier this year, TMC said that it had 2,263 Roswell employees, of which 777 were laid off in March. With the 250 employees temporarily furloughed in August, TMC is down to about half the work force it had earlier in the year.

Subway, Roswell's newest submarine sandwich shop, held a grand opening in late summer. Subway is part of a national franchise and currently employs 10 people. The chain is based in Milford, Conn. and has 4,500 shops internationally.

Hondo Oil and Gas Co. in Roswell announced in early August that it had laid off 15 employees because of low natural gas prices and volatile crude oil prices, which have brought petroleum exploration to a near standstill.

Santa Fe Area:

"Outside Magazine", a monthly periodical focused on outdoor recreation, announced Wednesday that it plans to relocate its editorial offices in Santa Fe. The relocation is expected to create few additional jobs because most of the staff will probably move to Santa Fe, according to a representative of the magazine. The magazine currently has 45 employees on its editorial staff.

Vivigen Inc. of Santa Fe, a genetics testing laboratory, reported a 121 percent increase in net income to $445,000 for the second quarter of 1991. Sales were up 12% during the quarter to $3.2 million. Vivigen recently completed a major laboratory expansion.

According to an item in "New Mexico Progress", **Dimension Development** of Shreveport, Louisiana has obtained building permits for its planned "Homewood Suites" hotel in downtown Santa Fe. The permits were valued at $3.7 million.

A low-density, high-priced subdivision in the Arroyo Hondo area southeast of Santa Fe has been approved by the Santa Fe County Zoning Board. The subdivision will comprise 24 lots on 242 acres. The lots will cost between $100,000 and $200,000 and will include water, electric and sewer lines.

Silver City Area:

According to a report from the Grant County Labor Service Center, **Bayard Mining Co.** laid off about 15 employees at the end of August due to problems in the ore-smelting process.

Taos Area

Augustina, a leather clothing manufacturer that received a low-interest loan to provide jobs in a depressed economy, has moved its manufacturing operation to Albuquerque. The company laid off its remaining seven Taos employees before moving. Augustina received several loans, including a low-interest loan for $45,000 from the state's Community Development Block Grant Program. The town of Taos is considering whether to seek immediate repayment of the loan, which is given to companies that provide jobs in high unemployment areas. Augustina was successful in Monterey, Calif., but the owners moved it to Taos because they preferred the northern New Mexico lifestyle. The company had from 17 to 27 trainees during its first year in Taos.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
REGISTERED NURSE	SALES CLERK

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
COLLECTOR	BARTENDER
EEG TECHNICIAN	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CASHIER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CLERK
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
FABRIC CUTTER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LEGAL SECRETARY	LABORER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	METER READER
MAID, HOTEL	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	REPORTER
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	RETAIL SALESPERSON
POLICE DISPATCHER	SECRETARY
REGISTERED NURSE	SECURITY GUARD
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
UPHOLSTERER	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CASTER	CASHIER
DRAPERY OPERATOR	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	
TV & VCR REPAIRER	
UPHOLSTERER	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
YARD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CASHIER II
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	CARPENTER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	OPERATING ENGINEER
SURVEY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 2000," NMDOL, to be published October 1991.

NEW MEXICO: MASS LAYOFF EVENTS, SEPARATIONS, AND INITIAL CLAIMS
FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRY, 1989 & 1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Industry	1990 Establishments	1990 Layoff Events	1990 Separations	1990 Initial Claimants for Unemployment Insurance	1989 Establishments	1989 Layoff Events	1989 Separations	1989 Initial Claimants for Unemployment Insurance
Total, all industries	20	22	4,279	2,742	21	22	5,185	2,806
Agriculture	1	1	23	23	1	2	195	171
Nonagriculture	19	21	4,256	2,719	20	20	4,990	2,635
Manufacturing	3	4	925	511	3	3	771	307
Durable goods	1	1	83	167	1	1	95	62
Nondurable goods	2	3	842	344	2	2	676	245
Nonmanufacturing	16	17	3,331	2,208	17	17	4,219	2,328
Mining	1	1	84	79	1	1	155	139
Construction	2	2	407	195	1	1	74	71
Transportation and public utilities	4	4	778	519	4	4	739	453
Finance, insurance and real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade	1	1	60	94	4	4	890	454
Retail trade	1	1	60	94	3	3	655	354
Services	5	5	1,223	557	5	5	1,746	678
Government	3	4	779	764	2	2	615	533

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks using data from the state's unemployment insurance database. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 3-week period are targeted for contact by the state agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, the total number of persons separated, and the reason for these separations.

In 1990, 20 establishments had 22 mass layoff events resulting in the separation of 4,279 workers. Compared to 5,185 separated workers in 1989, the number of worker separations decreased by 17.5 percent. The number of mass layoff events remained unchanged, and initial claims decreased by two percent.

Within nonmanufacturing, the majority of separations occurred in services (37%), followed by government (23%), transportation and public utilities (23%) and construction (12%). In 1989, the majority of separations occurred in services (41%), followed by trade (21%), transportation and public utilities (17%) and government (14.5%). Within manufacturing, the majority of separations occurred in nondurable goods (91%) a slight increase from 88 percent in 1989.

There were a total of 2,742 initial claims for unemployment insurance in 1990 related to mass layoffs. Of these, 81 percent were in nonmanufacturing sectors and 19 percent were in manufacturing sectors.

Sixty-four percent of the separated workers filed for unemployment insurance benefits, an increase from 54 percent ayear earlier. In nonmanufacturing, 66 percent of the separated workers filed for unemployment insurance benefits, an increase from 55 percent in 1989. In manufacturing, 55 percent of the separated workers filed for unemployment insurance benefits, an increase from 40 percent a year earlier.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

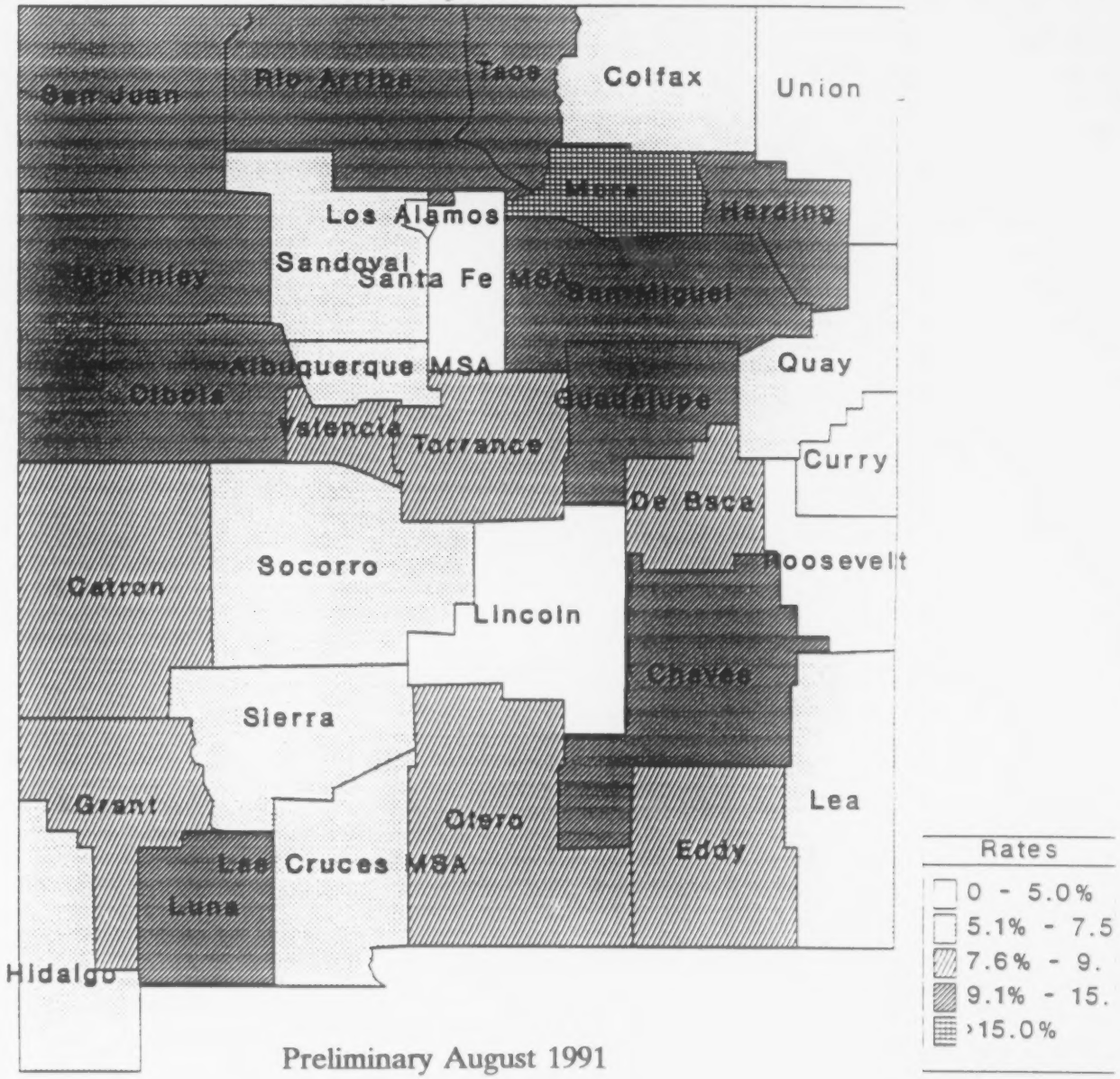
The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico

Unemployment Rates



Preliminary August 1991

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	J. R. MARTINEZ	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LINEBERRY (acting)	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

JOB SERVICE

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The New Mexico Department of Labor has completed a wage survey of northeastern New Mexico employers. This survey includes the annual Santa Fe employer wage survey as well as a separate survey of northeastern New Mexico wages outside of the Santa Fe area. Copies of the survey report are available at no charge by contacting the New Mexico Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Telephone (505) 841-8645.

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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.